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THURSDAY OCTOBER 26, 1916

VALUABLE ROOSEVELT SILENCE

It was noted when Colonel Roosevelt spoke in Albuquerque that he was less kind to the republican local candidates than he was with the republican candidates of Arizona. The Associated Press report of the colonel's speech at Phoenix said:

"He concluded with an appeal to the voters to elect Judge Joseph H. Kilby, republican candidate for United States senator."

The fact that the colonel, when he made his speech in Albuquerque, refrained from appealing to the voters to support the New Mexican republican candidate for United States senator could hardly have been from accident. The colonel got the Albuquerque Morning Journal almost immediately after his arrival here, and it is not improbable that he read the editorial entitled "The Colonel Is Always Welcome." If so, he must have noted the following language which that editorial contained:

"Chief interest centers in whether Colonel Roosevelt will advocate the election of the republican candidates on the state ticket. The colonel prides himself on being a preacher of righteousness, and there is justifiable curiosity to know whether he can square his right-against Barnes, Penrose, Lorimer and their kind with advocacy of the election of Hubbard and Bensum, and the return to power of the most harmful political machine ever foisted upon a free people."

"But it must be remembered that the colonel is a 'practical' man, as he stated in a famous letter to 'My dear Hartiman.'"

Mr. Roosevelt religiously reads all that is said about him, when he has the opportunity. Thus challenged, he failed to respond. He said nothing excepting on national issues, aside from a few compliments to former Governor Curry.

There could have been no personal feeling on the part of the colonel toward any one of the candidates. Mr. Kursum has been his friend through thick and thin. He was the last to leave the sinking Roosevelt ship at the Chicago convention, in 1912. He saw to it that a majority of the New Mexico delegates to the convention this year were for Roosevelt, if they saw a chance for his nomination.

Mr. Hubbard also went to Chicago a Roosevelt man, though he had no vote in the convention.

Why, then, did the colonel plead for votes for the republican nominee for senator in Phoenix and remain silent on that point while speaking at Albuquerque?

THE COUNTRY ON NOTICE.

The league headed by O'Leary has for its announced objects in the United States three things:

1. An embargo on the shipments of munitions to the allies.

2. The breaking of the British blockade against Germany.

3. To fight in the United States Anglo-Saxon policies and sentiment.

For the accomplishment of these objects the first move is to defeat Woodrow Wilson for president and to elect a majority of senators and members of the lower house of congress in harmony with the Teutonic propaganda.

Wild as this scheme may appear at first thought, it has back of it, allegedly, more than three million voters, and certainly unlimited money. Not only are the men who hold the conference nearly all rich, but for the accomplishment of such ends the German empire would tap the war chest to the limit. They would be worth far more to Germany than the winning of half a dozen such battles as Verdun.

If the government of the United States should place an embargo upon the shipment of munitions, it would inevitably lead to war between this country and the allied nations. That war might not come until after the present European war is over, and it might come at once. The fleets of the allies, now in the open seas and not required to watch German war vessels, would overwhelm the American fleet in a week, and leave us at the mercy of Japan's ambitions.

Furthermore, we would be in the wrong. Should we undertake to break the British blockade, we would be engaged in war with Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan within a week, and tribute enough would be laid upon our coast cities to finance the allies for another year of war, or those cities would be laid in ruins.

As to the threat to enter American politics for the purpose of Testimonizing this country, let them start it as soon as they wish. If they should elect Hughes, which is quite possible, they, in view of the exposures which have occurred, will find him about twenty-five degrees colder than any iceberg that floats in the polar seas. They have been found out. Also Mr. Hughes has been found out. The country is on guard against a lot of things which might have happened if those records had not been discovered.

And the French retook in a day what cost the Germans two months of savage fighting and the loss of more than a quarter of a million men.

ROOSEVELT'S BAD "BREAK."

In his speech at Albuquerque Monday, Colonel Roosevelt said, referring to the recent "break" by Secretary of War Baker:

"This statement of Mr. Baker's accusses me of the silence of Mr. Wilson shows that Washington was no better than Villa or Carranza; that the men of the revolution stood on a level with the miscreant crew who during the last three and a half years in Mexico have murdered Americans by the hundreds and Mexicans by the tens of thousands. These men have perpetrated every species of outrage upon women and children, and have turned all Mexico into a hell of starvation, disease and misery. They have done this with the active passive assistance of the American government under the lead of Mr. Wilson; and Mr. Wilson's cabinet officer now defends them by the foulest slander on the men who made us a nation."

No man knows better than Colonel Roosevelt that Woodrow Wilson holds but such sentiments toward the revolutionary soldiers. On the contrary, as teacher, as historian, and as president, Mr. Wilson has expressed the deepest reverence for the men who achieved the independence of the American colonies and founded upon our shores the first great, real republic known to human history.

Let us concede that Secretary Baker said all that he is quoted as saying. He has denied saying it, and President Wilson is hardly the man to demand the resignation of a cabinet officer without first knowing the facts.

If Secretary Baker said the things alleged, he should resign. His political future is ruined, if it shall finally be established that he said the men of Valley Forge were no better characters than the men who now are robbing and murdering and outraging women in Mexico. But whatever Baker said, we know that Woodrow Wilson not only never has said anything of the sort, but he does not think less highly of the "men of '76" than Colonel Roosevelt.

Yes, it was an age of free women. They dashed into Arthur's most private councils or most illustrious assemblies with the demand that some knight Jesus immediately do a job of work for them—usually the killing of some other poor knight—and Launcelot or Gareth or Tristram or Bors or Peredur had to leap to horse and follow, regardless of the fact that Arthur might need him more than did the lady. These women roved the country at will from the most tender years to old age, seeking whom they might devour, and once they had marked a man for their quarry, heaven help upon him, for they had none.

"DEMON RUM" IN ENGLAND.
 (Nebraska State Journal.)

Americans will be interested in some of the names signed to the memorial asking the British government to establish national prohibition during the war and for six months afterward. Here are some of them: H. C. Wells; John Mansfield; Austin Dalton; Marie Corelli; Arnold Bennett; Thomas Hardy; Hall Caine; Sir William Harcourt; Sir Horace Plunkett. They include scientists, novelists, poets, philanthropists, socialists, liberals, conservatives. Thoughtful Englishmen are deeply concerned over what may happen when the war over, millions of discharged soldiers are returned to the country to be pitted with humor while looking for jobs and readjusting themselves to the new postwar conditions.

AMERICA FIRST.

Let every citizen, whether native or foreign born, exalt his country into the first place in his thoughts and affections. Let not the interests of any other country whatsoever be considered, where the United States is concerned.

If America is to be first in every truth, she must serve notice on all other nations that America is first in the hearts of all her citizens. That those citizens are proud of her honor and ready to defend it, but ever seeking honorable peace.

This great republic must be just to others, and demand justice for herself. She must protect her citizens in their full rights on every sea and in every land. She must stand tall, unshamed in the might of her hundred million citizens, ready for whatever emergency may fall in this war-torn world. We must be organized for peace at home, and among the nations prepared not only militarily, but industrially and commercially and morally. Moral preparation involves perfect loyalty to the ideals of the nation, and a population which recognizes national brotherhood.

Theoretically, no doubt, all human beings, yellow, brown, black and red, as well as white, Moslem and Buddhist as well as Christian. But for practical purposes, above all the brotherhood we can know, politically, is confined within our borders. Virtue, world-wide brotherhood, is a noble doctrine, and perfectly useless. The retention of a brotherhood feeling for the people of some nation other than the one in which we live, is pernicious, especially since we are part of the government of this nation and must assist in shaping its policies, even when those policies conflict with the interests of the country of our racial attachment.

IN THE PANAMA CANAL A FAILURE?
 (Thomas F. Lovan in Leslie's.)

Officials of the United States are directly responsible for maintaining the national defense are greatly worried over the Panama canal. It appears to be impossible to secure uni-

With Scissors and Paste

(New Republic.)

What amazing inversions of the 18th century romance the Arthurian legends present! No helpless maidens, struggling through threes volumes to preserve their virginity against the untiring efforts of monotonously dissolute males, but a band of innocent men in the clutches of as determined rates of ladies as Hitler has ever recorded. No wonder that the name of Galahad, the maiden knight, has gone down to fame, when one reflects on the desperate nature of the women who surrounded him. It was an age in which no one from King Arthur down was safe. If one of these vigorous females once took a determined fancy to him, there was hardly any power on earth that could save him.

Yes, it was an age of free women. They dashed into Arthur's most private councils or most illustrious assemblies with the demand that some knight Jesus immediately do a job of work for them—usually the killing of some other poor knight—and Launcelot or Gareth or Tristram or Bors or Peredur had to leap to horse and follow, regardless of the fact that Arthur might need him more than did the lady. These women roved the country at will from the most tender years to old age, seeking whom they might devour, and once they had marked a man for their quarry, heaven help upon him, for they had none.

MONTEREY.

We were not many—we who stood before the iron sheet that day. Yet many a gallant spirit would give half his years if but he could have with us all at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot it had!

In deadly drift of fiery spray. Yet not a single soldier quailed. When wounded comrades round them waff'd.

Their dying shout at Monterey.

And on—still on our column kept Through walls of flame its withering way.

Where fell the dead, the living slept Still charging on the guns which swept The slippery streets of Monterey.

The few himself recoil'd aghast.

When, striking where the strem'd lay, We swoop'd his flanking batteries past.

And braving full their murderous blast,

Storm'd home the towers of Monterey.

Their banners on those turrets wave,

And there our evening bugles play. Where orange boughs above their grave.

Keep green the memory of the brave Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who press'd

Beside the brave who fell that day.

But who of us has not confessed

He'd rather share their warrior rest Than not have been at Monterey?

—Charles E. Hoffman.

Canadian Pacific Strike Off.

(Toronto Daily News.)

The railroad rate of intoxicants has been abolished throughout Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Prohibition has carried in British Columbia, so that a few months hence alcohol will be unobtainable in bars, shops or clubs anywhere between the Ottawa river and the wide waters of the Pacific. Two-thirds of the provinces of Canada, however, still practice prohibition. The exception is Quebec, where the law is still in force.

PROHIBITION THROUGHOUT CANADA.

(Toronto Daily News.)

The retail sale of intoxicants has been abolished throughout Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Prohibition has carried in British Columbia, so that a few months hence alcohol will be unobtainable in bars, shops or clubs anywhere between the Ottawa river and the wide waters of the Pacific. Two-thirds of the provinces of Canada, however, still practice prohibition.

The exception is Quebec, where the law is still in force.

FIVE MORE NORWEGIANS SUNK.

(London, Oct. 25.—The sinking by German submarine of five more Norwegian steamships, valued at 5,000,000 kroner, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Christiaan.

U.S. FLOUR

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